

6/9/88



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 ACTION MEMORANDUM TS to ( ) S or ( ) C, OADR

86 JUL -7 P4:17

P9:32

OADR

July 7, 1986

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: The Secretary

FROM: NEA - Richard W. Murphy

SUBJECT: Proposed Lunch Remarks for Secretary's Lunch in Honor  
 of Pakistan Prime Minister Junejo [July 16]

Issue for Decision

Whether to approve the following remarks to be made at your  
 lunch in honor of Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo, July 16.

Essential Factors

Your lunch for the Prime Minister will follow his White  
 House arrival and his meeting with the President on the first  
 day of his official visit to the United States. You will have  
 greeted him the day before on his arrival at Andrews and will  
 have joined the President for their talks as well. This will  
 be the Prime Minister's first visit to the United States and  
 the first visit by an elected leader of Pakistan since martial  
 law was lifted. It will underscore our support for Pakistan's  
 movement from martial law towards democracy and for Pakistan's  
 stand against Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. It will  
 provide as well an opportunity to strengthen our already close  
 cooperation with the Pakistani government and to give the Prime  
 Minister a political stake in that US-Pakistan relationship.

Recommendation

That you approve the suggested text of your remarks for the  
 lunch in honor of Prime Minister Junejo.

Approve

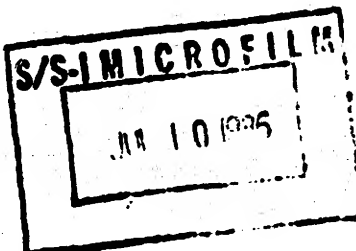
*WPS*

Disapprove

9 JUL 1986

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# PROPOSED REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY AT THE LUNCH HONORING VISITING PAKISTAN PRIME MINISTER JUNEJO

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DINING ROOM  
JULY 16, 1986

Mr. Prime Minister, over the past seven years Pakistan and the United States have built a vital, cooperative relationship. We have worked together to deal with problems in which we share a strong and abiding interest:

- countering the threat to South and Southwest Asia posed by Soviet aggression in Afghanistan;
- promoting peace, stability, and democracy in South Asia;
- combatting the worldwide scourge of narcotics trafficking;
- coping with the urgent tasks of economic development; and,
- preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons.

Although we have made significant progress in all of these areas, we still have important work to do. I draw confidence from our very productive discussions with you today that we will succeed, during your visit and beyond, in moving forward together.

It is both a pleasure and a privilege to be your host at this luncheon in your honor, at the start of your first official visit to the United States. As you will no doubt see, your visit brings together many old friends of Pakistan. We expect that you will make many more new friends for your wonderful country during the course of what we hope will be a memorable stay.

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Mr. Prime Minister, you come here at a decisive moment in the history of Pakistan. After more than eight years, Pakistan has lifted martial law and restored constitutional government based on representative institutions. You have played a vital personal role in the profound changes that have taken place in your nation; we applaud the steps you and President Zia have taken in this respect during the past year.

The world has become so used to violent change that our political senses have, perhaps, become dulled. But in this country we know that genuine democracy seldom, if ever, arrives on the backs of tanks or in the company of violent mobs. The evolution of enduring democratic institutions requires consensus and accommodation, dialogue and tolerance, and most of all the gentle art of political compromise. We know that this is what you are attempting to do in Pakistan today. From our experience, it seems a wise way to proceed, and we wish you well. Freedom, it has been said, is the best guarantee of the fullest growth and expression of the human spirit.

It is our joint commitment to the principles of freedom and self-determination which has united us in support of the struggle being waged by the Afghan people for their own freedom, in the face of Soviet aggression. Pakistan's principled stand against Soviet actions in Afghanistan is

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greatly admired by Americans. We are deeply moved by the humanitarian concern Pakistan has shown for the millions of fellow Muslims who have fled Soviet oppression. The generosity of spirit demonstrated by the Pakistani people is virtually unprecedented. We are proud that the United States has made important contributions in support of your efforts.

We are convinced, as I know you are, that there must be a peaceful and early end to the Afghan conflict. We applaud your diplomatic efforts to bring about a just solution in accordance with seven successive United Nations General Assembly resolutions. The issue strikes us as fairly simple; what is required is a prompt withdrawal of Soviet troops and the restoration of conditions which encourage the return to Afghanistan of the millions of refugees who have fled their homeland. The Afghan people will be satisfied with nothing less, and we will continue to support their cause until they succeed.

We have recently committed ourselves to a second multi-year program of assistance to Pakistan. Now more than ever the security of Pakistan is vital to the stability of the entire region, and our aid has this as its principal aim. In these dangerous times, we want you to know that you can count on our support. Soviet efforts at intimidation have served only to draw us closer and to increase our admiration for your steadfastness and courage.

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Having just returned from a meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, I am ever more mindful of the importance of regional cooperation and interdependence to overcoming deep-seated frictions and promoting growth and stability.

With this experience in mind, we have welcomed efforts to promote regional cooperation in South Asia and especially the founding of the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation. We have also noted with pleasure a steady improvement in relations between Pakistan and India in recent years, and we encourage both countries to maintain the momentum in this process. In this, and in relations more generally, there is no substitute for expanded dialogue.

Mr. Prime Minister, Pakistanis and Americans are committed to helping each other to meet the long-term needs and desires of their people for peace and prosperity. Our discussions will serve to broaden and strengthen our already close cooperation. We warmly welcome your visit as a further opportunity to increase understanding and support for our policies, and for Pakistan, within the United States.

So, ladies and gentlemen, may I propose a toast:

To the Prime Minister, and to US-Pakistan friendship and the increasingly strong ties which bind together our two democracies.

Drafted by: NEA/PAB: HGHagerty  
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DEC 8 1986